THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 197. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854. PRICE, S^{r}. D^{rs}. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Revised Rates of Passage Money, by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	from HONGKONG to Aden	Suez	Alexandria	Malta	Marseilles	Southampton
Gentlemen or Ladies Travelling Singly,						
Occupying a Berth in a Cabin with two or three others,	$336	$552	$600	$648	$672	$696
Reserved Accommodation for Gentlemen or Ladies,						
One Berth Cabin,	408	624	672	744	768	792
Half a reserved Cabin,	432	648	696	792	816	840
A reserved Cabin,	552	912	960	1104	1128	1152
Reserved Accommodation for Married Couples,						
Occupying a reserved Cabin,	864	1296	1392	1584	1632	1680
A Child with the Parent,						
Three Years and under Ten,	192	288	312	408	408	408
Two Years and under Three, (no Berth provided,)	*Free*	*Free*	$24 *Transit*	$24 *Transit*	$24 *Transit*	$24 *Transit*
Under Two Years, (no Berth provided,)	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*
Passengers' Servants,						
European,	192	288	312	360	360	360
Native,	120	168	192	204	204	204

Charge for DOGS—$48 each, exclusive of charge for Food (25 cents *per diem*) and expenses in Egypt.

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BATAVIA, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP & SYDNEY.

Revised Rates of Passage Money by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	from HONGKONG to Singapore.	Penang.	Point de Galle.	Bombay.	Madras viâ Galle.	Calcutta viâ Galle.	Batavia.	K. Geo.'s Sound.	Adelaide.	Port Philip & Sydney.
—Gentlemen or Ladies Travelling Singly,—										
Occupying a Berth in a Cabin with two or three others,	$130	$173	$259	$336	$307	$264	$180	$330	$340	$365
—Native Passengers Victualling Themselves,—										
Occupying one Berth,	104	130	197	252	230	198	130	—	—	—
—Children with their Parents,—										
Three Years and under Ten,	70	87	130	168	154	132	90	165	170	183
Under Three Years, no Berth provided,	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*
—Second-Class,—										
Second-class Passengers,	93	115	173	224	205	176	120	220	227	244
—Deck,—										
Deck Passengers,	46	57	86	112	102	88	55	—	—	—
—Passengers' Servants,—										
European,	70	87	130	168	154	132	120	220	227	244
Native,	35	44	65	84	77	66	60	110	114	122

RETURN TICKETS for First-class Passengers available for Two Years, including the voyage each way, between Hongkong, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Philip and Sydney, granted upon prepayment of $576.

BETWEEN HONGKONG, AMOY, AND SHANGHAE.

Rates of Passage Money, by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers.

The following Rates are for a Berth in the general Cabins, and will be proportionately increased if extra accommodation be required.

FROM	First Class Passengers. Lady or Gentleman.	Children with their Parents, not exceeding 3 years.	Children 3 years and under 10 years.	Native Passengers victualling themselves.	Second Class Passengers.	Passengers' Servants. European.	Native.	Third Class Passengers. On Deck.
HONGKONG to AMOY,	$ 60	*Free*	$10	$45	$40	$30	$15	$20
HONGKONG to SHANGHAE,	120		75	90	80	60	30	40
SHANGHAE to AMOY,	80		50	60	54	40	20	27
SHANGHAE to HONGKONG,	120		75	90	80	60	30	40
AMOY to SHANGHAE,	80		50	60	54	40	20	27
AMOY to HONGKONG,	60		40	45	40	30	15	20

A Reduction will be made on the above rates for large Family Parties.

RETURN TICKETS between Hongkong and Shanghae will be issued at a reduction of 50 per cent on the back fare, provided the whole amount for passage both ways is paid in advance.

☞ *All Payments to be made in Hongkong in Spanish Dollars.*

ROBERT S. WALKER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1854.

For further particulars apply to the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 28th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to *Hongkong*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon* and *India*, per PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS will be as under until further notice:—

To HONGKONG,	TREASURE,	¾ p. cent	SILK, ¾½ p. Bale
INDIA,	Do.	2½ p. cent	Do. 5 p. cent
the STRAITS,	Do.	1½ p. cent	Do. 3 p. cent
CEYLON,	Do.	1½ p. cent	

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton*, will from this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are severally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29th *of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

FOR Charter or a pleasure trip to Ningpo or the Chusan group—the fine fast-sailing Ningpo-built Cutter "*PEKING*"—about 70 tons burthen, well-armed and manned. She has fine roomy accommodation, and is well-provided in every respect.

The "*Peking*" can be inspected at any time, where she is now lying, at Chang-lee moody Jetty.

For particulars apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1854

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HENRY LAMSON retires from our firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* on this date, and Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS has resumed his interest and responsibility therein.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES McKENZIE, is admitted a partner in our firm from this day forward under the style of

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:

A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at *25th May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London,* and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 15th, 1853.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE.

SALE OF BOOKS.

AN extensive and valuable collection of BOOKS, (genuine English editions), will be sold by Auction on Thursday and Friday next, 11th and 12th instant; further particulars will be given in Catalogues, previous to the Sale.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PALE SHERRY, and PORT; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the following Children's Books just received—

Catechisms; Cyclopediæ; Story Books; Ditto in packages of six; Single Stories.

Also, Dictionary of Medicine.

Herald Office, 8th April, 1854.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnap Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boulli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten mow, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 *a* 3 landed ex *Dumfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

9th March, 1854.

LOST THREE SETS BILLS OF EXCHANGE!!!

LOST on *Friday, the 17th inst.*, about 3 o'clock P.M., between the Houses of Messrs. CASSUMBHOY, NATHABHOY & Co. and DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., THREE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Nos. 226, 227 & 228, for £ Stlg. 200, 200 & 110 respectively, in sets of 3 each, drawn by NUN CHANDLER, Esq., Agent of the *Commercial Bank of India,* on the *London Joint Stock Bank* at 6 mos./sight, dated 14th instant, in favor of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.—*The Bills are not endorsed.*

N.B.—Should such have been discovered by Merchants or others, the information of the same to my Agents Messrs. EDULJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. in *Hongkong,* or to my firm Mr. ALLADENBHOY HABIBBHOY in *Canton* is most earnestly solicited.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1854.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Febv. 25.	Manila,	Apr. 17.
Bombay,	Mar. 18.	Sydney,	Janv. 26.
Colombo,	Mar. —.	New Zealand,	Janv. —.
Madras,	Mar. —.	Amoy,	Apr. 11.
Calcutta,	Mar. 18.	Hongkong,	Apr. 25.
Galle,	Mar. 27.	Ningpo,	Apr. 28.
Penang,	Apr. 3.	New York,	Febv. 7.
Singapore,	Apr. 5.	San Francisco,	Febv. 23.
Batavia,	Mar. —.	Honolulu,	Mar. 13.

THE following Government appointments we publish for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The Honorable Paul Ivy Sterling, Esq., Her Majesty Attorney-General at Hongkong, is appointed to be Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

His Excellency Sir John Bowring, Knight, L.L.D., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, having this day taken the usual Oaths in Council and assumed the duties of the Government, is pleased to direct that the following Commissions from Her Most Gracious Majesty The QUEEN be published for general information.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER, *Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, 12th April, 1854.

By LETTERS PATENT, under the Great Seal Sir John Bowring, Knight, L.L.D., is appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

Also by LETTERS PATENT, Sir John Bowring, Knight, L.L.D., is appointed to be Vice-Admiral of the Island of Hongkong.

And by ROYAL COMMISSION, Chief Superintendent under Signet and Sign Manual, Dated 24th December, 1853.

As well as to be invested with Legislative Powers under the Great Seal, Dated 24th December, 1853.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Caine, has been graciously nominated by Her Majesty to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Hongkong.

The following appointments have also been made public:—

The Honorable W. T. Mercer, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, and a member of the Executive Council.

W. T. Hedges, Esq., to be Acting Attorney-General, and to have a seat in the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Griffin, R.A., Commanding the Forces, to have a seat in the Executive Council.

Robert Reinnecker, Esq., to be Colonial Treasurer.

Charles Alexander Winchester, Esq., to officiate as H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Whampoa until further notice.

WE have just received a file of *Peking Gazettes*, extending from the 18th of March to the 14th April. According to previous accounts the northern army of insurgents had retired upon the city of Heen, and Fow-ching. The papers now received state that on the 4th of April, the lieutenant-governor of Shan-tung had given them battle at Lin-tsing, situated in Lat. 36.57. N., Long. 115.55. E., just within the borders of Shan-tung province, and about 70 miles to the S.S.E. of the former position. On this occasion 2,000 of the rebels according to the lieutenant-governor were slain.

On the 9th of April, Shing-paou says that he came up with the insurgent army at the above-named place, and took some stockades on the north-east of the city of Lin-tsing, killing 3 or 400 of the enemy. On the 11th, he attacked the north-west corner of that city, where he drove the insurgents out of some stockades which they had thrown up for the defence of their position, and killed upward of a thousand. By the last accounts, however, the rebels were still in possession of Lin-tsing.

In Gnan-hwuy the city of Luh-gnan had been taken by the rebels.

In Keang-se, the prefectures of Nan-ch'hang, Keih-gnan, Yaou-chow, Nan-k'hang, and Kew-keang, are in such a disturbed state that the usual examinations cannot be held. The four latter cities are actually in possession of the insurgents.

In addition to the above prefectural cities, the district cities of Lin-keang and Luh-ping have also been taken by the rebels.

In Hoo-pih, the cities of Han-yang, Ying-ching, Heaou-kan, and Hwang-chow, had been recently taken, and the important mart of Han-k'how was again in possession of the insurgents.

In Hoo-nan, the cities of Yoh-chow, Seang-yin, and Ying-heang had been taken by the insurgents; the force by means of which the cities in Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih have been taken, has been some time in those provinces, and is pursuing its operations independently of the rebel army in Gnan-hwuy. So that they have at present three armies in the field: the two in the central provinces of China, taking city after city, but the one in the north retiring before the imperialists.

STEAM TO HONGKONG.—The *Lady Mary Wood* will leave Shanghae for Hongkong, on Monday morning next—parcels must be sent to the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office at or before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

ON Monday evening the *Lady Mary Wood* Steamer arrived with dates from Hongkong to 25th ultimo but brought no mail from England.

SHIPPING NEWS.—We inadvertently entered the *Geelong* in our Departure list last week—but although cleared, she was detained by an accident caused by the *Susquehanna*, U. S. Steamer, coming athwart her in endeavouring to avoid running down a China-boat. We understand the *Geelong* will soon be ready to put to Sea, probably on 9th instant.

PEACE at least is still with us, if not plenty. Rumour, of less alloy than the ordinary currency, is discounted to the effect that negotiations have been attempted once more with Lew, generalissimo; this may be one reason for the comparative stillness of blank-cartridge fire. But, says rumour, negotiations have failed, and Woo, suggests anticipation, will lose his button; for the war, little successful from other causes, cannot proceed without funds: and there is a grave embarrassment just now besetting Woo's receipts. Is this his own fault? We hear the most opposite opinions on this point, but for ourselves we incline to consider him entirely guilty of the *present* impecuniosity of the Customs, and mainly if not wholly responsible for a series of evils, of which that particular calamity is in some sort the climax.

A few years back, within the memory of the foreign community, Woo Keen-chang, better known as Samqua, was a merchant at Canton remarkable for his careful industry, and, to his credit be it said, for his abstinence from the grosser vices which disfigure the fame of many of his wealthy compatriots. So he plodded his way into much wealth, and in an evil hour largely invested in the purchase of official rank, a commodity saleable only in the hard times of the State; and passing upward with all the facility of a purse open to relieve these, through grades which, in the better days of the Exchequer, would have been only attainable by men of literary distinction, behold him, not five years ago, an expectant Taoutae, intriguing successfully to supersede the then incumbent of this Circuit.

Although without academical degrees, it would be unjust to assert that Woo has no accomplishments. Every one in contact with him—and recent experience has proved, that if not an Abethdin swift of despatch, he is at least easy of access—must be aware of his fluency in the Canton-English and Macao-Portuguese languages, as well as in various dialects of his own tongue. Joking apart, at some time in his life, he must have taken unusual pains to obtain an insight into the ways of the outside nations; but the imperfectness of the means existing to such an end has prevented an intellect not above par from acquiring more than the little knowledge proverbially dangerous; while his conceit, being in inverse proportion to the measure of this knowledge, and his insincerity, alike affecting his faith in honest counsel, and his adherence to his promises to follow it, have largely aided in involving him in his present difficulties of war and financial deficiency. Add to the above an important item: he is a Canton merchant, thoroughly identified with Canton policy, as regards both trade and general intercourse.

Take him since the spring of last year; he was then busy fomenting opposition to the barbarian, who by the bounty of the great Emperor had come hither simply to trade, and was now (in Anglo-Chinese) clandestinely scheming encroachments; it was otherwise at Canton, where his peregrinations are wisely limited to a garden with chunam walks, and he was to be restrained here as at that port, by an appeal to the feelings of the multitude. The instruments of this exclusionist, or inclusionist policy, were, in chief, the very brethren who behaved so ill on the morning of the 7th September last. But, not to anticipate; the great rebellion became a fact of unpleasant propinquity, and Woo was astounded to learn that neutrality in civil war was, in the eyes of the barbarian, superior to the duty of supporting the "olo" cause, in return for the Imperial bounty aforesaid. Feeling, perhaps, that at least it *ought* to be otherwise, he truthfully proclaimed to all men that the barbarian heart was entirely with his master, the bountiful, in evidence whereof the war steamers of the former would ascend the Yang-tsze-keang immediately. On his own ground he displayed astonishing energy, in arming and despatching foreign merchant vessels to the seat of war; a measure which has conduced no little to his repute, as a liberal and active servant of the crown. But this was precisely one of those steps, in which his little knowledge betrayed him into error: he spent vast sums to no purpose whatever. If indeed it was his own, so much the better for the state: but we suspect he was somewhat beholden to his war-tax, levied, under the style of a voluntary loan, on various native capitalists; be it whose it might, indiscriminate giving is not liberality, and the activity shewn in filling a number of foreign craft with guns, and most disreputable barbarians, at an enormous expense, has contributed no more to the relief of Chin-keang-foo, though they had it all to themselves, than it does to that of Shanghae; where the besieged are admitted to benefit by foreign aid and countenance.

Meantime, Woo's exclusionist agents, Canton and Fokien, had become very troublesome at Shanghae. Sedition was a-foot and he knew it well. Late in August we find him publishing it by proclamation; then seizing a leading spirit and his fellows, but releasing them immediately with an indemnity for their imprisonment, lest there should be an uproar among their adherents. They repaid his consideration by volunteering their own, and the services of their confederacies, in the care of the city, at a high salary; a week later they demanded an increased rate of wages; Woo still yielding, on the morning of the 7th September, his magistrate was murdered by the protectorate, and Woo himself fell into their hands a prisoner. Comforted possibly by their engagement to be faithful so long as the *bourgeois* of Shanghae could be made to pay, he had but in one instance exhibited any anxiety throughout this anxious period; and that was for the barbarian. He had expressed his regret at being unable to provide for the safety of the foreign settlement, *if* any disturbance were to take place; he could answer for the city within, having both a Canton body-guard and local militia; so the barbarian undertook to look after himself. He, Woo, applied for no additional military force: on the reverse, he had given notice that he was about to visit a remote part of his jurisdiction, and his superiors are at this moment believed to be in a state of highly-paid darkness as to the fact of his escape from the city *after* its capture, and the loss of his seal within its walls. He is naturally solicitous about this seal, and is privily offering a reward for its recovery.

Secure as he was in the city, of course he was not alarmed for the moneys of his master, the bountiful, which had accumulated in his *yamun* to the amount of some 280,000 taels. However lavish of funds on "*makee look see*" fleets, whether of barbarian "frigates," or of piratical junks, manned with the Southern Triads of whom we have spoken before, he has never stooped to the petty expense of a competent Customs' establishment, for this must indubitably have been furnished out of his own pocket; and suspicious, as penurious and mendacious, his only confidant seems to have been a connexion of his own, inferior even to himself in qualifications for the public service; and on him he lays the blame of neglecting the ordinary precautions taken by him in quieter times. At any rate, between them, the sycee in hand was not, and, from the day of its demise, commenced a duty-less era of five long months, the morality of which has been argued to weariness in our columns and elsewhere. We doubt that all the data necessary to conclusion are yet in the possession of any, even the highest authority. One thing alone is clear to Woo, a party deeply interested; that, during those five months, he received no duties in cash, and that if, as he fondly hopes, some of the shadowy paper deposited either with him or the foreign Consuls, do really represent sycee, there are still many more last words to be said before the substance can find its way into the coffers of his Emperor, the bountiful.

We are not going to re-open a discussion whether, after notice from Woo that he could not protect us in the event of a row, we did no more than what was right in taking care of ourselves when the row began, and, to this end, excluding all armed men from the settlement, during the row, of the one party no less than the other; events too fresh in our remembrance having shewn from which of the two we had most to apprehend:—or whether, without our latest experience of the inoffensiveness of our ally, we were justified in objecting to his movements to and fro amongst our habitations, as being of no value to him, but of infinite danger to us; or whether, with this duty of self-preservation out of sight, it would have been consistent with the neutrality enjoined upon us to maintain Woo in the Custom-house on the Bund, or with that duty no less than our neutrality in view, to allow him to maintain himself with arms in that building, as soon as he reappeared. Of course all these considerations nearly concern the duty-question; as had neither neutrality nor self-preservation objected, Woo *might* have re-installed an establishment, *suo periculo*, at the old house, in less than a month from the time of his expulsion.* It is separately worthy of remark, though beside the question of our title to gainsay his re-occupation of that building that, had we not so gainsaid it, we have now every right to infer that cash-payments of duties into it would have been as short-lived a blessing, there, as it has since proved in the Custom-house improvised on the Soochow Creek in February; and this observation applies with greater force to the Receiving-Office afloat, to which Woo invited the unwilling merchant in October. The British Consul ignored this on the ground that it was not up to its work; his American colleague recognised it, but after three months' trial was obliged to withdraw his recognition for the same and no other reason; the office might be competent to the suction of dollars; it was certainly unequal to an even-handed protection of the foreign merchant.

This brings us to the last act of Woo's imbecility; the which, and not the many-headed duty question, we frankly admit to be our matter in hand. On the 9th February, the Consuls of England, America, and France, in a joint letter annouced to him their perfect readiness to recognize a provisional Custom-house proposed by him, on the understanding that its surveillance was equally to affect every vessel of every nation, whether a Treaty Power or otherwise. Little more than two months' probation have sufficed to establish greater incompetence and dishonesty, than could have been anticipated by the worst enemy of Woo, Superintendent of Maritime Customs. At Woosung, vessels had loaded and sailed, some free of all duty, some tendering bonds not remarkable for stringency; official enquiry respecting these was met by direct falsehood or worse prevarication. It might have taken time to examine such cases to the bottom, and various circumstances might have prevented their supplying a rule of prejudice to the Chinese revenue, when the *Aristides*, a Bremen vessel, appeared. Woo was immediately asked what arrangements would be made in the case of this ship, and, during the whole of her stay, he not only solicited consular advice and received it with the strongest assurances of support in the execution of the Treaty, but he was warned by individual members of the community of the danger of allowing her to furnish a precedent of irregularity. Too timid to risk the slightest collision, even when assured that resistance of his executive should not go unpunished he preferred an irregular negotiation, at first conducted through others, but concluded in person, and which may be summed up in the statement that he accepted any terms submitted to him, on the condition that such a formality should be observed, as he thought would enable him to cover his retreat before any foreign Consul who might be disposed to examine his proceeding. The wording of the bond, eventually given, was doubtless unknown to him when he made his bargain.

One thing is positive; that the ship's duties inward were not paid in cash; that she never surrendered her papers in guarantee that she would conform to the regulations of the port, but, with the full cognizance of Woo, took in an entire cargo in defiance of those regulations, and, having her papers on board sailed on the 18th March, but, through no fault of her charterer, without the little formality on which Woo so much relied, viz., the transmission of her duty-papers through the hands of a Consul, and consequently without her Grand Chop, which, when Woo discovered the limitation of the bond given for her duties, he was possibly unwilling to issue. Had he issued none it must have been regarded a point in his favour, but the whole affair which he had persuaded himself might remain a secret, becoming speedily public, he sought to stifle investigation by hurrying a Grand Chop to the charterer on the 21st, dated, sagacious man! on the day of its issue, and not of the ship's departure. The explanation published by his linguist in our columns of the 1st April,* with a view to controverting the statement of the charterer, confirms the whole story of Woo's personal condescension, admitting amongst other important facts, that the charterer informed him that the irregularity in which he was persisting, was in self-defence against the loss otherwise entailed upon him, by the evasion of duties already tolerated by the Customs at Woosung.

The immediate application of other merchants to be allowed to clear their ships on the same terms, as those conceded to one of their body, was the natural sequel of Woo's deliberate act. Detection in a fraud probably concerns him not much, but it is a serious thing to receive questionable paper in lieu of tangible sycee. In this emergency he declares himself instructed to propose a perpetual remedy for smuggling, by the introduction of the Canton system at this port. We take leave to doubt whether the inland dealers are prepared to transmit produce hither, with the full duty payable on it, through a country with so little prospect of peace; it is, on the other hand, certain that there is no ready-made staff of linguists and subordinates at hand, to undertake the proposed administration of the department. To meet the grief of this particular locality, he would like to break the Treaty a little, and, with that readiness which marks his expedients, he has already proclaimed the concurrence of the Consuls in his proposition to levy export dues, at two inland towns, which are *not* the port, where the levy of duties can be watched as provided by Treaty. The permanent evil of the latter measure, of which the Co-hong, of blessed memory, made our treaty framers especially jealous, scarcely calls for comment. Farther, it is modestly put forward "for this season only"; so we will forbear to expatiate upon it; and will but remark in conclusion, that, whatever individuals may be spared of trouble by another arrangement, the collection of duties at the port, accessible to the foreign trader, is a Treaty privilege not to be lightly set aside. Whether it be in modern China to furnish a man of energy and honesty enough, to enable him to hold his own with the assistance of the foreign Consuls, we know not; but of this we feel assured, that any arrangement practicable under Treaty, which might conduce to the regular and even payment of duties, would be steadily upheld by them; but, again, to take leave of our old acquaintance, we may add, that we have a suspicion tantamount to belief, that it will be next to impossible for them to uphold and work with the Collector of Customs, so long as his post is filled by that great imbecile, Woo Keen-chang.

* *North-China Herald*, No. 192.

"POSTPONEMENT OF THE SHANGHAE RACES UNTIL QUIETER TIMES."

WE are not disposed to quarrel with our Authorities for doing all in their power to protect the lives and property of the Foreign Residents at this port—but, we much doubt that the suggestion made by H. B. M.'s Consul, to the Race Committee, to "postpone the Races until quieter times," is a wise piece of counsel under existing circumstances. We hold not our power over the people of this country, nearly so much by our actual superiority as by the prestige of our former victories, and the unity of action that can be brought to bear against the unskilful manœuvres of a half-civilized race, which is totally unfitted to cope with the long tried skill and better experience of a race, usually accustomed to fatigue, and, even in their sports well inured to the use of arms such as are most favorable for the overthrow of an enemy. We deem that an oversight has been committed by the "Spring Meeting" being notified "*not* to take place," as it was proposed—for, had common precautions been taken to place efficient patrols about the ground, and the Chinese kept on the outside of the barriers of the Race-course—it would have gone hard but any disturbance would have been prevented. Besides, had it been considered necessary, it would have been in our opinion far better, to have landed the troops and put them through their exercises during the intervals of the Races, than have shown any distrust of the peaceable disposition of the natives towards foreigners, on the occasion of their annual Spring Meeting for races already announced. For ourselves, and perhaps many others, it matters little, whether the Spring Meeting comes off this year or not, but, we do not think its postponement in any way calculated, to elevate the Foreign community in the estimation of the people amongst whom we dwell, whether in this neighbourhood or elsewhere.

It may be observed, in conclusion, that the handsome Grand-Stand, which the Race-Committee have so liberally provided for accommodation of the Fair sex—is, itself, an efficient shelter against any sudden attack, surrounded as it would be at all times, by men who would undergo any risk in order to protect the non-combative portion of our Community.

Mr. J. A. BRINE, who fell in the storming of the Imperial encampments on the 4th ulto., was interred in the Foreign Cemetery on Saturday last. As on the former occasion, (the interment of Capt. Pearson), the Consuls and Naval Officers, with a body of Sailors and Marines and the Corps of Shanghae Volunteers, to which the deceased was attached, attended, and three vollies were fired over the body.

The fine band of the *Susquehanna* accompanied the procession, and played appropriate solemn music on the occasion.

THE interruption of trade caused by the occupation of the city by the Triads, has, for a time, been greatly increased by the compulsory expulsion of the imperialists from their encampments on the 4th ulto., but the peacefulness of the Foreign Community having been thereby much promoted, the confidence of native merchants has rallied, and, if no further untoward event occurs, we may soon expect better times—meanwhile Import Trade has been nearly at a stand—Silk is abundant, and the new crop reported very favorable. The Tea season may be considered closed. The Export Duties are now said to be leviable in the interior, and a consequent demand of the full duty is made by brokers on the few musters brought down, the bulk being kept back until sales are effected. This system if honestly carried out may prove beneficial to public interest—but if not it may divert a large portion of cargo to other ports. We understand this plan is considered, to be an infraction of existing treaties by H. E. the American Commissioner, as it has previously been asserted to be by H. M.'s Consul.

WE beg to correct an error in our last issue, viz.—that Peter Parker, Esq., M.D., is Secretary of Legation, left in charge at Canton—and Ed. A. Le Roy, Esq., and Lewis Carr, Esq., are assistant Secretaries of Legation.

NINGPO.—We have received the following account of the late disturbances from a credible witness. The origin of the affray although hinted at by our informant is not very clear:—

AFFRAY AT NINGPO BETWEEN PORTUGUESE & CANTONESE.

On Saturday, April 15th, some Portuguese from No. 18 Lorcha, went on

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shore and got into a quarrel with some Canton men from one of the piratical junks; now in the employ of the Chinese authorities of this place, under the command of Pu Hing-yu, commonly known to foreigners by the name of Ah-Pák. The Portuguese drawing their knives killed one of the Cantonese who happened to be the pilot or sailing-master of Pu Hing-yu's junk, and, dragging his body to the water-side, threw it into the river, they also severely wounded two of the other Canton men.

The Portuguese then returned on board their lorcha, which was moved close to the shore opposite to the Canton junks and just abreast the residences of several American Missionaries. The news having reached the Canton men, they became very much excited, and loaded and brought their guns to bear upon Lorcha No. 18, with the intention of revenging the death of their comrade. As it was evident that in case of their firing loss of life and property could not fail to result to the Missionaries and to the thickly crowded settlement of natives in the neighborhood, a good deal of excitement prevailed on shore and the natives were in very great alarm. An American flag was hung out from the house of Dr. McCartee, which had the effect as we afterwards learned of postponing hostile operations and modifying the plans of the Cantonese. On Sunday at 8½ A.M., two men came on shore with a card from Pu Hing-yu and a verbal message to Dr. McCartee to the effect that the Canton men had notified the Portuguese Consul that the guilty person must be given up before breakfast-time on Sunday morning, but, that, no satisfaction having been given by the Portuguese Consul, the Canton men intended to board the lorcha and take the guilty men out of her. At the same time assuring the other foreign residents that they need be under no apprehension, as the Canton men would abstain from using their cannon, in order that the lives and property of others need not be jeoparded. Immediately upon the receipt of this message, Mr. Meadows H. B. M.'s Interpreter in Charge and Dr. McCartee went on board the Canton junks where they found the Canton men getting their arms ready for the attack, but were assured that cannon should not be used. A document was handed to Dr. McCartee addressed to the American Consul, in which Pu Hing-yu represented that four of his men who had gone on shore to purchase medicines, &c., were attacked by some Portuguese in the vicinity of the Portuguese Consulate and two of them (including his pilot) killed and two severely wounded, and that as it was possible that his men might come on shore to "defend their lives"; he thought fit to make this communication requesting the American Consul to make inquiry, in order that he might rightly understand the state of the matter.

About 10½ A.M., the Canton men began to move out one of their junks and to make preparations for boarding the lorcha, which the Portuguese on board the lorcha perceiving, deserted the lorcha and made their escape on shore before a party of Canton men who had been detached to cut off their retreat could effect a landing. The men in the "junk came on shouting and yelling apparently in great excitement, men being stationed in the fore and main-tops with "stink-pots" ready to throw on board the lorcha, but discovering that she was deserted, they let go their anchor and sent armed parties on shore to search for the fugitives. Hearing that they were concealed in the house of a negro from Macao named Jacinto, they ran in that direction, but on getting near the house were fired upon by the Portuguese, some of whom had posted themselves in the fields near the house while others fired from the windows of the house. The former were soon overpowered, one named Joze de Porta being hacked in pieces and thrown into the river and two others (one severely wounded) taken prisoners. Those in the house held out for some time until a large jingall was brought to bear upon them, when they all succeeded in making good their escape. The Canton men had one shot through the shoulder and another through the thigh with musket-balls, one received a small shot in his eye, and a few others got a few small shot in their faces. A poor Ningpo man aged 69 years who was passing at the time, had both bones of his leg badly shattered below the knee by a ball and his recovery is doubtful. The prisoners were taken into the city and confined in the house of Pu Hing-yu, but were released the next afternoon at the request of the Portuguese Consul. Although evidently very much excited, the Canton men abstained from molesting any but those who opposed them. They said their business was only with the murderers in Lorcha No. 18, and that they had no previous intention of fighting with the Portuguese at the house of the negro Jacinto, but went there to search for the murderers and were fired on first. Had the Portuguese on board the lorchas acted together with promptness and shown any amount of spirit, nothing would have been more easy than to have cut off every one of the Canton men, as they landed in a very irregular and scattered manner, and had scarcely any fire-arms with them. Some of the lorcha men however, took refuge on board a small brig under English colors, (the *Fortuna*,) and the rest kept perfectly quiet on board their vessels. Mr. Meadows received a note from Senor Marques at the commencement of the disturbance, requesting Mr. M. to call immediately. Mr. Meadows went and found Senor Marques on board the *Fortuna* with a number of lorcha Captains around him. On Mr. Meadows inquiring why Senor M. had not taken measures to have the parties concerned arrested and the affair investigated, Senor M. replied that he had no police and upon Mr. Meadows suggesting that he might have called upon the captains of the lorchas to arrest them, he said he had no prison,—and on Mr. M. inquiring the names of the persons engaged in the affray on Saturday, Senor M. replied that he did not know and turned to ask some of the Portuguese around him. Senor M. then requested Mr. Meadows to take several of the lorcha captains in his Consular boat and put them on board their vessels, which Mr. M. declining doing. The most of the lorchas have now been removed to the vicinity of the Portuguese Consulate, to afford their Consul such protection as they are able in case of another disturbance. What the origin of the quarrel was, does not appear, but no doubt the Portuguese felt sorely against the crews of some of the Canton junks who within a short time have taken and plundered three of their lorchas. Moreover, Saturday (being the day before Easter Sunday) the crew of No. 18 had been hanging Judas in effigy on board their vessel and indulging, as the Canton men say, somewhat too freely in drinking on the joyful occasion. It is to be regretted that the crews of the lorchas have been allowed to act so much according to their own pleasure, coming on shore, hiring houses, fitting out small junks for catching *pirates*, capturing Chinese boats under pretext of their being pirates, confiscating the boats, killing some of the men, and detaining the others until *ransomed*, all without interference or apparent cognizance of their own Consul or any other officer. Only a few weeks since, they captured a Chinese boat which they brought into the river opposite the foreign residences, and commenced tumbling over-board the dead bodies into the river before our eyes. One of the dead men fell or rather was thrown into a small boat lying on the mud alongside the jetty, and lay for some hours exposed to the sight of every one that crossed the ferry. The survivors of the crew are still detained prisoners on board their boat, and we have felt all our feelings of pity and disgust stirred to the highest pitch, by seeing the brutal manner in which they have been repeatedly beaten.

A report has been circulated that the Portuguese have sent for the French steamer, and that she will soon be here to revenge them. It is to be hoped that the idea will not get abroad, that the other foreign nations will make a common cause with the Portuguese in this matter, as there are no armed vessels in the port except the lorchas. Were English, Americans, or French to get into any difficulty, we should hardly be willing to rely on them for protection. Mr. Marques afterwards told a gentleman who was conversing with him on the subject, that he was engaged in consultation with the captains of the lorchas on Sunday morning upon what was best to be done when he received Pu Hing-yu's note, and that the attack was made in *ten minutes* after.

On Tuesday afternoon, some Ningpo men were sent to get up the anchor of Lorcha No. 18, and bring her down to the anchorage in front of the Portuguese Consulate.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA,

By D. J. Maccowan, M.D.

(Continued from No. 195.)

VI.

Continuation of the monetary documents: Unsuccessful attempts in former ages to introduce large coins: Copper denaries to be cast and forced on government officers and employés: Regulations of the government bank at Peking.

Regulations relating to ten-cash-pieces. The Board of Revenue having prayed for the appointment of an officer to be associated with them in deliberating on the coinage, received the Imperial reply. "Let Hang-ching, minister of the Supreme Court of Judicature, together with the Board, consider the subject, and prepare a lucid report thereon. Respect this."

Hang-ching minister of the Supreme Court of Judicature reported a preamble respecting large coin. "In former ages when large coins were employed, the best copper was selected for casting them; it is requested that that plan be now adopted; and that the obverse of the coins bear the characters, 'Hien-fung's valuable money,' and the reverse, 'of worth five,' or 'ten,' not going beyond, 'one hundred.' On referring to the period extending from the Han dynasty to that of the Ming. [202 B.C. to 1636 A.D.] it appears that large coins when tried proved unserviceable and were discarded; excepting the hundred-cash-pieces cast under Chau-lih of Shuh [at Sz'-chuen about 202 A.D.] which history styles 'Treasury fillers.' On examination your slave finds that a want of correspondence between the nominal and real value of large coins caused those failures, and he prays that the Imperial commands be issued to the Board of Revenue, empowering it in the monthly appropriations to make the portion payable in specie consist of silver, ordinary copper money, and the new coin in certain proportions, and authorising taxes, customs, and treasure dues to be paid in the same manner;—thus circulating above and below, the new coin will not occasion the least inconvenience. Let the relative proportions of specie to be employed, together with the details of the plan, be entrusted to the Board for consideration. Disbursing and receiving the large coin according to the same rule, will cause it to be valued by all, and to circulate freely. Let counterfeiting and all offences against the system be strictly interdicted, and it will become permanent." Your ministers find that the large coins often cast, and put in circulation, and as often ceasing to circulate, in former times, failed, either because their nominal, greatly exceeded their real values, or, they were cast in such a manner made worth more than they indicated:—being rendered unserviceable in both cases from want of accordance between principal and interest. It is now decided that, besides the ordinary coin, there be cast a denary, to weigh six *tsien*; [5 *drams* 48 *grains troy*] to be composed of seven parts of copper, to three of lead, and to be finely polished, by being ground by skilful workmen:—Such a coin will readily pass among the people, and be free of defects. One demi-decade in every month should be set apart at the mint for casting denaries, to the amount of 3,922 strings; that the amount may increase monthly and annually [a *string* contains 1,000 pieces, and as these small coin are worth the fifteenth of a cent each, the former are equivalent to $6.75. The monthly castings of the new coin at the capital amount therefore to about $26,700.

When some of the castings are completed they shall be submitted for Imperial inspection. The proportion of these ten-cash-pieces which shall be paid out shall be considered by the Board in another report. The ministers also report on their reconsideration of the memorials of the censor Tsah Siau-loh, and others, some praying that issuing large coin, they should be made to represent ten, some that there should be hundred-cash-pieces, and others that thousand-cash-pieces should be cast. The ministers having examined the subject, found that in former dynasties, the large cash were over-valued, consequently, base people immediately counterfeited them which soon caused their circulation to cease: they recommend the trial of denaries, but fifty-cash-pieces might also be tried at the same time.—Hien-fung, 3rd year, 3rd moon, 18th day. (April 25th, 1853.) This day the Imperial declaration was received. "According to your deliberations, so let it be. Respect this."

Subsequently specimens of the new coin were handed up with a memorial, asking that if they meet the Imperial approbation, the demi-decade castings should accord with the pattern, and that no deterioration be allowed; that they, be paid out together with the ordinary coin in certain proportions, and that the people be allowed to return them in payments into the treasury in like manner; in order to economise copper, and afford a convenience to the people. By this means the large coin will daily increase in circulation. June 5th, 1853. This day was received the vermillion reply. "Be it according to your deliberations. The six specimens are retained for inspection. Respect this."

Also our Board memorialized on the proportion, of denaries to be employed in different disbursements, beginning with 8th of July 1853. The monthly appropriation to the department of the imperial household of two thousand strings of copper cash [about $1,330] to consist of one hundred strings of denaries, and one thousand strings of ordinary money, [i.e. one half of the sum for monthly use in the palace—to be in the new coin] which will tend to give them currency. The Manchu troops to be paid eight parts in ordinary money and two parts in denaries. The Eunuchs, and expenses, also the payments of the mint for materials, all to be at the same rate. The disbursements to public offices, and imperial body guards, the expenses of the land, and outlays on public works to consist, (the specie portion) of seven parts new and three parts ordinary coin; to facilitate the circulation of the denaries. June 27th, 1853. The Imperial reply was received. "Be it as you propose. Respect this."

Regulations respecting the Government Bank at the Capital.

1. There shall be appointed for managing the New Bank, a Bank bureau consisting of three Manchu and three Chinese officers, with two secretaries; who, jointly at the close of every quarter shall certify to the good standing and solvency of the government bankers; and at the close of the year send in a statement of the issues and of the profits: giving the totals of each:—At the close of every quarter, the government bankers shall certify that the officers of the bureau, and their employés, have not privately loaned, or in any way embezzled the public funds: the vouchers shall be submitted to the Board of revenue for inspection, that if there be any peculations they may be inquired into.

2. Should an officer of the Bank be promoted, or transferred to another post, his successor shall go to the bankers to examine the accounts, and if there be any discrepancy, evidence shall be laid before the Board for its action thereon.

3. The Government bankers, after receiving silver from the Treasury, according to the balance of that office and at the market value, shall issue copper-money-notes to the same amount; neither exceeding nor falling short of the silver committed to them. The market price of silver on the 20th of the month, shall be taken as the average of that month. A statement of which they shall hand to the Bank bureau, for submittal to the Board.

4. Government banking offices shall be established at four different places in the Capital, and merchants who are willing to engage in the business shall be invited to do so. Those who thus become government bankers shall act as sureties for each other, their bonds being deposited at the Bank bureau. The respective heads of the banking offices, shall require bonds of all persons employed by them, which shall be given to the Bank bureau. Any changes which may take place, shall be notified to the bureau.

5. Every month on the receipt of the silver reserved from appropriations to the army, the bankers shall issue its amount in copper notes, bearing a stamp different from other notes; employing *Kwei-chau* for this year, *Kiuh-yin* for the next, and so on through the cycle. An account shall be given to the Bank bureau of the amount of army copper notes put in circulation in the course of the month, and of the amount remaining on hand. Those notes which have been cashed shall be marked, and shall not be again used; but at the close of the month, after having their corners torn off they shall be sent in a bundle to the Board of revenue to be destroyed—a record of which shall be made by the Bank bureau.

6. As the private bankers of the Capital deduct a percentage in receiving and paying, trading people would make a gain of the notes if the government bankers paid and received in full; therefore, they are to transact business in this respect as the people do, but to every string of copper money the deduction in receiving and paying out shall be twenty cash [2 per cent] Traders who exceed this shall be rigidly dealt with.

7. None of the employés in the banking offices shall be allowed to receive or pay in advance, or to employ the money of the establishment in any way for private purposes. Such offences shall be inquired into and punished with dismissal of the parties concerned, and their sureties shall be compelled to make good the loss.

8. A monthly account of disbursements of the banking offices for salaries and contingent expenses, together with the profits shall be submitted to the Board: and at the close of each year there shall be an annual account made out of the same.

9. The allowance to the Bureau, for clerk hire and stationery shall be thirty-four taels of silver per *mensem*, to be paid by the government bankers, commencing July 6th, and to be included in their accounts to the Board.

10. On the 3rd and 4th of every month the banking offices shall cash notes, first applying to the commander of the *gendarmery* for a detachment to prevent crowding and to preserve order."

VII.

Conclusion of the monetary documents: Banking regulations: Description of the notes: Iron coinage project: Scarcity of copper: A limited amount only allowed to families at Peking: Debased coin: Various sorts of money: Another project.

Report on the Regulations for Circulating Government Notes.

1. The right hand margins of notes circulating at the Capital shall all be deposited in the Treasury department, in order to test the genuineness of notes presented in payment: the left hand margins shall be deposited at the Note-bureau, that at any time the holders of notes may ascertain whether they are genuine or counterfeit: when the numbers and margins correspond, the notes shall be stamped with the seal of the bureau, so as to prevent malpractices. As the pressure of business on the days appointed for receiving dues at the treasury, is too great to allow the officers to test the notes presented; assistance shall be rendered on those days by an officer from the mercer and draper Bureau, and another from the Bureau of miscellaneous articles, who shall affix their seals to the notes which correspond with the severed margins, when they shall be received by the Treasury. By this means subsequent confusion will be prevented.

2. There shall be five classes of notes, viz: of one, three, five, ten, and fifty taels: in every ten thousand taels, issued, there shall be one hundred notes of fifty taels, four hundred of ten, one hundred of five, one hundred of three, and nine hundred of one tael notes, in all nine hundred bills. Proportioned thus, they can all be conveniently employed in the part-specie payments, and they shall be transmitted to the commissariats and provincial treasuries accordingly. It is now decided that two million taels of silver be first issued in eighteen thousand notes: those designed for commissariats and provincial treasuries to be printed on Corean and *tsien* paper, and to be distinguished from those for circulation at the Capital; which are to be on *tai-tsien* paper.

3. The notes for immediate distribution among the commissariats shall be of a greater or less amount according as these may be large or small; the whole sum for ten places, to be two hundred and fifty thousand taels, in twenty two thousand five hundred bills. The one tael bills shall be designated "Benevolence:" the threes "Integrity:" the fives "Propriety:" the tens "Intelligence:" and the fifties "Sincerity." Their faces shall be stamped in red characters. Commissariats in order more easily to distinguish them from the notes disbursed through the provincial treasuries.

4. The portion of the first issue for distribution among the provincial treasuries shall be proportioned to the size of their respective provinces, Fung-tien, [Mouk-den] Kan-suh, Yu-nan, and Kwei-chau they although belonging to the smaller provinces, afford facilities for circulating a large quantity, therefore, there shall be transmitted to those places one million seven hundred and fifty thousand taels to be used in part-payments instead of silver, in one hundred fifty seven thousand five hundred bills. On the face of each shall be stamped in red, the name of the province for which they are issued. The first half of the words in the Thousand Character Classic shall be used as designations for the notes circulated at Peking; the other half for those in the province:—the ones bearing the name "Palace," the threes "Temple," the fives "Trencher," the tens "Incense," and the fifties "Terrace," for this year; next year the five following characters shall be employed as names for the notes.

5. The notes designed for the commissariats, being of pressing importance; those of them which are now being prepared shall be forwarded in the same manner as silver from prefecture to prefecture, commencing at Shun-tien-fu, the prefect of which place shall receive them in a sealed packet from the Board-of-Revenue. At every stage of the journey the packet shall be under an escort. The notes designed for Provincial treasuries shall at first be transmitted in the same manner. Afterwards officers shall be sent from the provinces who shall receive and convey them to their destination.

6. With the Commissariat, and Provincial treasury-notes shall be sent their uncut margins, (or roots) on their reception of those designed for the Provincial treasurer, the said officer shall affix his seal beneath that of the Board and cut them off through the sealed portion, reserving the margin for comparison with the note when occasion requires. The Commissariat-notes shall also on reception be stamped with the seal of the commanding officer, and be severed in the same manner;—the margin to be deposited at the nearest Provincial treasury, and the notes to have stamped on them the name of the treasury in which their margins may be found, to facilitate reference when necessary.

7. The expense of notes prepared by the Note-bureau, for use at the Capital, and for the Commissariat, shall be paid from the Treasury: but to defray the cost of notes for the Provinces, the viceroys and governors shall order the Provincial treasurers, on the receipt of paper-money to credit the Board-of-Revenue at a reduced rate, and to transmit to the Capital three taels of silver for every thirteen taels of paper-money received. One tael for the Board to defray the first cost of the notes, and two taels for the Note-bureau to defray expenses for furniture, stationary, wages, &c. Should any excess be transmitted, it shall be returned, or divided between the Board-of-Revenue, and the Note-bureau on account.—Submitted. Hien-fung, 3rd year, 7th moon, 21st day, [August 25th, 1853.] Imperial reply. "Let it be as proposed. Respect this."

This concludes the fasciculus of monetary documents published at the Capital in relation to the new circulating media. In accordance with the above, proclamations were speedily issued in the provinces: the one promulgated by the treasurer of Chih-kiang dated Dec. 20th, 1853, contained a summary of the foregoing memorials and reports, and an exhortation to merchants to establish banking offices for receiving and exchanging government notes. The plan has been before the capitalists of Ningpo for nearly three months, yet none have hitherto shown an inclination to take part in such an enterprise: it is however reported that in some places, the project has been received with favor, particularly in the great cities of Hang-chau and Su-chau.

Among the plans submitted to the Board for meeting the present emergency, that of the governor of Shan-si, which contemplated the issue of an iron coin is the most singular. It does not appear that any report was made in relation to it; the members of the Board were doubtless better read in history than the memorialists for iron coin, and knew that previous attempts of that kind had signally failed. Chinese writers on numismatics bring evidence from history showing that from eleven to fourteen centuries before our era coins both of iron and lead were used to some extent. The experiment of iron coinage by the founder of the Liang dynasty, in A.D. 523, is best known. In 636, coins of iron and heavy, but as to proportion of the former being equivalent to one of the latter. About this time a prince in Foh-kien issued an iron coin, stamped with his name—*Tien-teh*. In general, it may be stated, that from *A.D. 523* to 960, many attempts were made to introduce the Spartan metal for money, during which period fruitless efforts were made to preserve a fixed relation between it and copper, but the law of supply and demand was stronger than imperial edicts, and rendered the artificial enactments of government entirely nugatory.

Some recommended that certain silver mines near Peking should be worked with more efficiency. Others again, were so bold as to propose that the copper vessels preserved in the imperial palace should be melted and cast into cash. The Board-of-Revenue brought the subject before his majesty in an argumentative memorial and refer to a period in the reign of Kang-hi when the images of Buddha were converted into coin. As regards the depositing of Buddhist temples to supply the wants of the treasury, the memorialists might have referred to another period in Chinese history, (in the middle of the tenth century) when the monasteries were cleared of bells and images for casting into coin. At one time copper bells and statues were so common as to render money made of that metal very rare. Even at this day one of the temples at Puto contains a number of copper images weighing in all above 3,000 catties. It is probable that no such collection exists near the Capital, or has existed since the period referred to. The emperor, evaded the proposition to part with his bronze articles of *ornu*, and, to use a parliamentary phrase, laid it on the table, or wrote in vermillion "Let a distinct record be made of this."

It is currently reported that orders were promulgated last summer at Peking, limiting the amount of copper utensils to five catties to each family and requiring every householder to send the excess to the Precious Spring, i.e. to the Mint: the government paying sixty cash per catty, or about one fourth the value of the unmanufactured metal. With less than that amount of copper, culinary operations could not be well conducted in a common Chinese family; the prohibition was a serious inconvenience to all except the poor, as that indispensable article of every where,—a tea-kettle, weighs about two catties. Although very few complied with the demand, it had not been issued many days before it was followed by another restricting the amount to two catties. This was carrying arbitrary proceedings beyond the endurance of the people; the "Respect this" of the vermilion pencil, was not brought in the capital itself, and in this much spirit, as to cause the Board to recommend a reversal of the late decree—and five catties were allowed to each family, in which the Pekingers acquiesced. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this account; former dynasties have resorted to the same measure, extending the prohibition even to the amount of copper coin which an individual might possess.

The scarcity of copper is attributed to a deficiency in the supply from the mines of Yu-nan and Kwei-chau, which provinces since their subjugation have been very productive of this precious metal; to what extent this cause has operated, we have no means of ascertaining. Of late however, that within a few years thousands of tons in the form of copper coin have been exported, a portion to the Malayan Archipelago, where it is used as money; and a portion to India, where it is manufactured into various utensils. It is still being carried off in ship-loads; the largest and purest coins being sought after for exportation. Notwithstanding this; copper, for reasons sufficiently obvious perhaps to those conversant with the laws which regulate currency and exchange, has become relatively more abundant, or cheaper than silver of which the country has also been drained. Eighteen years ago a Carolus dollar was worth no more than a string of one fifty copper cash: its value has been steadily rising and it may now be quoted at seventeen hundred and fifty.

It is thought that the new coin if cast as proposed by government as regards weight and composition will be equitable and useful, and there is no reason to suppose, that the mint at Peking will ever fail to conform issues to that standard. The ordinary coin cast at the capital is by law ordered according to law: it is from the mints in the provincial capitals that debased coinage is issued and which, mixed with the execrable little counterfeit coin, if that term be applicable to such trash, constitutes the sole money of the country: the Peking castings being rarely seen.* Penalties for clipping the coin, or for counterfeiting are high: hence, the Board of Punishments in framing enactments adapted to the new monetary system, made only such additions to the code as were rendered necessary by the adoption of a paper currency.

Attempts are made from time to time to prevent the circulation of counterfeit coin but with only partial and temporary success. A proclamation on this subject is now before us, issued by the treasurer of Chih-kiang, inviting the holders of "small coin," to bring it to the offices of the district magistrates to be exchanged for the less base coin cast at Hang-chau; and at the same time, threatening condign punishment to all bankers who, after a certain period were discovered dealing in the counterfeit. The offer was not accepted, as none knew how long the better coin would be delayed, nor on what terms the small coin would be taken.

* Evidently an error—read rather "to avenge murder."—Ed.

* Since writing the above, some denaries cast at the Su-chau mint have come into our possession; they conform in size and weight very nearly to the specimens submitted by the Board and approved by the emperor, but analysis would show a wide difference in the composition of the Po-king and Su-chau coin: instead of 7 parts copper and 3 lead, the provincial money appears to consist of equal portions of the two metals. Being in the constant habit of debasing the ordinary coin, the high provincial officers could hardly fail to defraud the emperor, and the people, in the new issue; subsequent castings will probably be worse still, and as private counterfeiters will soon be at work, employing as usual but one tenth of copper, withal making a great reduction in size, the denary is not likely to confer any benefit affording like the paper money, merely temporary relief to an effete government.

(2)3 *See next page* (160.)

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It is singular that no Chinese government has yet attempted to coin silver. Private individuals have at different times manufactured "Spanish dollars," but the imitation was imperfect and they never became current. Dr. Williams, in his Middle Kingdom mentions a silver coin issued by the treasurer of Feh-kien which also proved a failure. *En passant* we may remark that a full history of the circulating media of China, would form a curious monograph, which, besides throwing much light on the march of civilization, would be found replete with facts of no small interest to the political economist; tortoise-shells, and the shells of molluscks, silk, cloth, buskin, paper, tin, lead, iron, copper, silver and gold, separately, and some in combination, have all been used as money; and, (to eke out the list,) brick tea at present circulating among the northern Nomads.

A Colbert or a Morris is sadly wanted in the Cabinet of Hien-fung; for besides the badly contrived schemes which they have adopted, the financiers at Peking have decided on selling forty thousand sub-graduate degrees, which are now being forced on the people. This bold or rather reckless measure by which above four and a half millions of dollars will be realised, shall be described in detail in some future number of this series. Having already occupied much space with monetary schemes, we shall be less tedious; we leave their further consideration in abeyance and recur to the insurgents and to insurrectionary proceedings.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,

SAIL-MAKER;

Begs respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. Rogers, *Shipwright.*

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

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Should sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

For the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.—I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Skin-diseases,
Burns, Bunions, Coco-bay Itch, Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquitoes and Contracted Joints, Scalds, Wounds
Chiego-foot, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws,
Sand-Flies, and Stiff Rheumatism, Ulcers,

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,

From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong,*

Begs most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker*;—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c.*

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers*, also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."

Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 1	Confucius	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Fuchau	Apr. —	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 1	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Apr. 25	Opium	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.
,, 4	Zodine	B. bark	340	Jarvis	Singapore	Mar. —	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st class—Mrs. Mann and servant, Messrs. H. N. Lay, L. Moses, —. Mallett, Wm. Guerin, A. E. Campbell, H. P. Camajee and servant, J. Moolaeen and servant, Hongqua, Quechong, Ilhman, Sinsan, Quangque—On Deck—14 Chinese passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 1	Golden City	H.	A. ship	800	Canfield	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co.
,, 2	Santiago		Per.bk.	193	Pontanoross	H'kong & Wh.	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Brenda	Apr. 22	A. schr	299	Stone	Hull, Nye and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Bride	.....	B. brig	179	Dunn	Jas. Bowman and Co.	Sydney	Early
Confucius	May 1	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Emily	Apr. 24	B. bark	225	Grisdale	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Frederick VII	Mar. 7	Da. bg.	124	Keppell	Reiss and Co.		
Geelong	Apr. 1	B. ship	392	Howers	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	9th inst.
Lady Mary Wood	May 1	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.	Hongkong	8th inst.
Maudeu	.....	B. bark	236	Cairns	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co	Hongkong	to-morrow
Richards & Wm. H'.	April 3	B. brig	163	Brigstock	Hunbery and Co.		
Storm	Apr 27	A. bark		Roberts	Wetmore and Co.	H'kong & Man.	Early
Zodine	May 4	B. bark	340	Jarvis	Gilman, Bowman and Co.	London	Early

☞ Those marked H'. are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Encounter	H.M.Sc.-St	14	960	175	Capt. G. O'Callaghan.	1846	450
Grecian	H.M.Brig	12	434	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
Styx	H.M. Str.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woollcombe.	1848	280
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
Susquehanna	U. S. Str.	9	2500	350	Com. Buchanan.	1850	840
—*French.*—				160			
Colbert	H.I.M.Str.	6	1600		Capt. de Beaudean.	1852	320

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Busschie	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	400	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mostley.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To Great Britain (direct),	5,550,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
United States,	19,065,900	2,034,700	22,000,300†	420
Australia,	.....	.....	4,660,000‡	..
Coastwise,	.....	.....	2,414,000§	2,739
Halifax,	.....	.....	426,200	..
Continent,	.....	.....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	.....	.....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including Noemi to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct, From* 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	Wool Bales	*Waste* Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	.....	.....	853,920	2,094	.....	56	.....
In August,		6	,,	.....	.....	1,937,300	10,534	.....	169	40
In September,		11	,,	.....	.....	4,786,213	5,540	.....	99	.....
In October,		5	,,	.....	.....	4,016,096	906	.....	101	.....
In November,		4	,,	.....	.....	2,079,084	2,328	.....	..	.....
In December,		6	,,	.....	.....	3,205,804	8,542	.....	..	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 27th Dec., 1853,				.....	.....	16,879,907	30,244	.....	415	40
1854										
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London	.....	.....	550,900	1,747	.....	.....	.....
,, 10	Royal Saxon,	516	London	.....	.....	523,728	1,127	.....	.....	.....
,, 17	Star of the East,	1219	Liverpool	.....	.....	1,115,894	845	.....	.....	.....
,, 27	Confucius,	511	Liverpool	.....	.....	562,476	287	.....	.....	.....
,, 27	Nemesis,	343	Cork	.....	.....	408,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 2	Lockett,	576	Liverpool	.....	.....	480,000	484	.....	.....	.....
,, 25	Dannebrog,	318	London	.....	.....	.....	523	.....	.....	.....
,, 28	Daniel Ross,	408	Loudon	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
,, 29	John Wood,	570	London	.....	.....	442,452	1,966	.....	.....	.....
,, 31	Dumfries,	468	Liverpool	.....	.....	500,702	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 1	Early Bird,	363	London	.....	.....	380,760	487	.....	.....	.....
,, 8	Onward,	874	London	.....	.....	1,527	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 20	Grange,	300	London	.....	.....	314,333	274	.....	.....	.....
,, 26	Geelong,	392	London	.....	.....	.....	1,814	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Total from 11th July, 1853, to 15th Feby., 1854.				.....	.....	61,773	8,519	cases 35
Mar. 5	Brenda,	299	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
,, 14	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	723	.....
Apr. 3	Nymph,	106	Hongkong	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
,, 12	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,170	.....
,, 13	Erin,	40	Lochong	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
,, 26	Snipe,	176	Hongkong	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA, *From* 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Total lbs. from 1st Sept., 1853, to 8th Feby., 1854.				.....	.....	1,876,401	.....	.....
Mar. 13	Aurora,	386	Sydney	.....	.....	240,000	.....	.....
Apr. 19	Formosa,	406	Australia	.....	.....	367,900	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green.	*Canton and Souchong*	*Ponchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	Total Black	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
1853—In July,		1	Vessel,	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	451	.....	4,096	220,347	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,379	231,375	8	10,525
In September,		3	,,	844,558	20,540	79,291	169,155	164,772	90,298	1,438,749	401,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	401,779	1,840,328	209	2,400
In October,		5	,,	1,032,000	200,000	377,000	371,700	340,400	276,200	2,305,200	434,300	.....	16,000	42,000	.....	493,300	2,701,300	81	4,300
In November,		3	,,	1,242,000	73,200	269,200	203,800	212,300	131,000	2,100,912	94,000	.....	.....	18,700	.....	112,700	2,213,612	32	3,835
In December,		4	,,	914,495	104,200	165,964	166,526	246,262	113,207	1,710,654	114,377	.....	.....	49,200	.....	163,577	1,874,231	83½	8,654
From July 18 to Dec. 30, 1853—Total lbs.				4,626,380	469,280	853,268	911,231	974,185	630,605	8,459,621	1,265,803	.....	16,000	110,300	6,732	1,298,735	9,861,036	½	4
Jan. 18	Beverly,	676	New York	353,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	56,000	45,000	681,700	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	729,200	.....	1,700
,, 25	Oneida,	406	New York	298,212	22,870	62,992	17,653	56,508	30,409	488,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488,645	.....	1,000
Mar. 1	Helena,	596	New York	15,500	1,400	7,900	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,000	596,400	g	.....
,, 2	Wild Duck,	.....	New York	438,700	66,300	103,300	58,900	57,000	36,400	817,600	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	826,000	s	.....
,, 22	Mandarin,	776	New York	293,800	13,100	40,200	58,300	50,200	31,800	487,400	162,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,100	649,400	37	12,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk.* Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,824	3,800,627	6,453
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,956	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	270,265	482,729	1,514,162	451,582	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,057,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	455,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,437	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,443	878,671	458,654	6,449,537	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,030	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	893,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	220,503	.....	35,936	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,102
Year 1850-51,	18,573,396	391,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,233
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Canton and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Total Pounds	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,069	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,748	2,299,611	196,753	354,036	466,250	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,100	47,644	3,751,899	739,069	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,827,500	5,000	401,300	3,234,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,116,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	554

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Canton*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total *Green*	Total Pounds	*Silk* Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,507	1,042,466	294,301	438,469	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,225
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,555,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,467,400	45,868,900	18,500	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,989,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,518
1851-52, in 114 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,580,400	23,000
1852-53, in 113 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ,,	70,899,300	31,391
1852-53, ...	Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,900	8,351
	Decrease,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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